MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JANUARY 1981

Islamic Conference Summit

Final Statement--Following the conclusion of the third Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, IINA carried the summit's "final statement," a series of resolutions amplifying the general principles laid down in the previously reported "Mecca declaration." The first resolution approves a program of "basic action" to liberate Arab Jerusalem and make it the "capital of the Palestinian state." The Islamic states will use all their economic and natural resources, it said, to "weaken the Israeli economy," halt the "financial, economic and political backing" obtained by Israel and to change international opinion in favor of the Palestinians. Another resolution declares that the leaders of the Islamic states "have agreed on a holy jihad to deliver holy Jerusalem, support the Palestinian people and achieve a withdrawal from occupied Arab territory." This resolution also stresses that "jihad has an Islamic meaning that is not open to interpretation or misunderstanding."

The second resolution states that the Islamic states consider the Palestinian issue to be the "core" of the Middle East problem and affirmed their commitment to liberate "all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories," to refuse to accept any situation compromising Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and not to allow any Arab or Islamic side to resort alone" to solving the Palestinian issue. A "just" peace in the Middle East, it adds, can only be achieved on the basis of Israel's "total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories" and the restoration of Palestinian rights, including those of self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It also warns other countries against economic agreements with Israel.

The third resolution expresses "strong concern" over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and reiterated its demand for a withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from the country. It recommended that the Islamic Conference ministerial committee cooperate with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and his "special envoy" in an attempt to find a "just solution" to the Afghan problem. The fourth resolution deals with the consolidation of "Islamic solidarity," urging member countries to abstain from participating in military alliances based on conflict between the major powers and to reject the establishment of foreign bases on their soil.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, another resolution expresses "deep concern" over the continued fighting and calls on both parties to agree to "Islamic mediation" through a "good offices committee" and to cease fire immediately. Member countries agreed to set up an "Islamic force" to implement a cease-fire "if necessary," it adds.

Other resolutions deal with the drought in the Sahel, the Eritrean question, the creation of an "Islamic court of justice" and the need for a "complete and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces" from the Horn of Africa. In the economic field, the statement announces a plan to bolster cooperation among Islamic countries, establish an Islamic trade center in Tangier and an Islamic shipping company and to increase assistance to less-developed member countries.

Husayn Remarks, 'Arafat Meeting--King Husayn of Jordan expressed the hope that the new U.S. administration will not be "captive" to past "policies, stands and mistakes" but instead seek a "constructive" dialogue with Arab countries. Addressing a press conference in At-Ta'if, broadcast by Amman television, the king said that he does not know President Ronald Reagan's view on the "Jordanian option" but affirmed that the PLO is the "sole and legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people in any future negotiations. In a related development, Amman radio reported that the king met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat before his departure from the summit to discuss the resolutions dealing with Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue.

Afghan Peace Proposal--Expressing surprise at French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told a press conference in At-Ta'if that the Pakistani envoy to France has been dispatched to Paris to seek "clarifications" about the proposal. According to Karachi radio, the foreign minister questioned the timing of the French proposal, coming at the same time as the Islamic summit's statement on Afghanistan, and said that the proposal "might hinder" progress already achieved toward initiating a dialogue under UN auspices.

Gulf Affairs

The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, as reviewed by KUNA, reported that the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE intend to meet in Riyadh next week to discuss a "program of unity" and coordination in economic, political and security matters.

Saudi Arabia

Describing the proposed purchase of West German tanks as a "mere commercial deal," Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz told SPA that friendship between the FRG and Saudi Arabia "is much more important" than any arms sale and that a final decision on the purchase will follow a review of the two countries' "common interests" and Saudi Arabia's security policy.

Iran

Reaction to Hostages' Release--Tehran radio's English service reported that in filmed interviews prior to their release the former U.S. hostages "categorically denied" allegations of torture or brainwashing by their captors, instead expressing "satisfaction" over their food, clothes and medical treatment. At a press conference in conjunction with the screening of the filmed interviews, government spokesman Ahmad 'Azizi cited the hostages' statements as proof of their good treatment, the radio's Arabic service reported, and went on to defend the final agreement as achieving Iran's desires. According to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said the release of the U.S. hostages has enabled Iran to become "almost completely independent" of the United States, describing this as the "principal aim" of the action. Responding to President Reagan's warning against travel by U.S. citizens to Iran, Beheshti indicated they do not intend to plot against Iran.

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni warned military personnel and Islamic revolution guards against "agents" among them intent on disrupting the war effort, promoting a rift between the two groups and the clergy and using "corruption and rumormongering" to return Iran to what it was in the past. In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni struck a familiar theme, condemning unnamed people who use "pens" or speeches to further their own interests and calling them the "enemies of Islam." Emphasizing that the opponents of the Islamic revolution do not intend to remain idle, he declared that "some" leaders attending the Islamic Conference summit are plotting to create a division between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims in Iran to destroy the present government, and he urged all Muslim "brothers" to "neutralize this satanical plot."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi MiG's twice entered Iran to raid various cities, Tehran radio reported, but were driven off by antiaircraft fire. Iranian troops, supported by artillery fire, destroyed some Iraqi vehicles near Meshan and hit other Iraqi positions around Dezful and Susangerd. The radio also said that Iranian forces have been active in Kordestan against Iraqi troops and "illegal armed groups" and noted Iranian aircraft in action around Ahvaz.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 020 30 January 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Council of Ministers Approves Domestic Measures C 1
Nur, Panjshiri, Kawiani Address PDPA Controllers C 2
Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives in Kabul 29 Jan C 3
Cultural, Technical Agreements Signed With USSR C 3
Kabul: Border Tribes Demonstrate Against Pakistan C 4
AFP: Afghan Villages Razed; Cuban Troops Killed C 4
Soviet Forces Ordered To Maintain Low Profile C 5
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 29 Jan]

INDIA

Gandhi Comments on Dealing With Multinationals E 1
Mexican President Portillo Concludes Visit E 1
Dinner Speech, News Conference E 1
Joint Communique E 2
Afghan Rebels Seek Observer Status at Delhi Meeting E 5

IRAN

'Aziz Defends Treatment of Hostages, Agreement I 1
Hostages' Predeparture Interviews Shown to Newsmen I 2
AFP on Interviews I 2
New U.S. 'Conspiracies,' Incitement Condemned I 3
Khomeyni Warns of Rumormongering, Divisiveness I 3
Khomeyni Receives Esfahan Friday Imam Taheri I 6
Ban on Major Powers' Press, Newsman, Books I 6
[KEYHAN 22 Jan]
Conditions Set for Resuming Relations With Canada I 7
Delegation to Delhi Nonaligned Conference Named I 7
Martyrs Foundation Revolution Anniversary Program I 8
Bani-Sadr Continues Visit to Khuzestan Fronts I 8
ETTELA'AT Interviews Fallahi on Progress of War [22 Jan] I 8
Beheshti Interviewed on Arms Industry, Gulf War I 11
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 29 Jan]
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 389 I 12
Revolution Guards Report on War Operations I 13
Battles, Iraqi Losses on Southern Front Reported I 14
Iraqi Plane Driven Away From Khorramabad Region I 14
Iranian Successes On Western Fronts Reported I 15
PARS Reports on Battles, Casualties in Kordestan I 15
Rebels Surrender to Guards Corps in Kordestan I 16
Qasemlu Gives Press Conference in Vienna I 16
[Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 29 Jan]
NVOI Claims U.S. Preparing for Gulf Intervention I 17

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES DOMESTIC MEASURES

LD292340 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA Prime minister, chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

At the outset of the meeting, Babrak Karmal spoke about the situation both at home and abroad. The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a joint resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers. The resolution deals with the increase in agricultural output in the provinces and was read at yesterday's agricultural directors' seminar, where decisions about its application were reached.

The Council of Ministers also discussed proposals from ministries and government departments submitted to it, and the necessary decisions were made.

A 10-tier pricing mechanism for Afghan emeralds was established by a skilled commission and was approved. Decisions were also made about the speedy preparation of goods necessary to the implementation of government projects and enterprises.

A proposal from the Ministry of Education and Training for the building of a central institute to cater for the country's new educational system and a provision concerning teachers, supervisors, researchers and school principals were also approved.

In accordance with a proposal from the Ministry of Communications, the protocol between that ministry and the GDR for the purchase of three telephone plants, with the capacity to handle 400-line switchboards, for the cities of Charikar, Sheberghan and Pol-e Khomri was approved.

The Council of Ministers approved funds to renovate the holy shrine of Chardah Ma'sum in the old city of Kabul and the Ministry of Information and Culture has been instructed to begin the repair work.

In accordance with a proposal from the government Central Council for Regional Guidance, the building of district headquarters for the Waygal and Wama subdistricts of Konarha, and the rebuilding of the Kahan district headquarters in Badakhshan were submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for final approval.

In accordance with a proposal from the Ministry of Health, a resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers concerning its efficiency and the training of secondary medical personnel was passed.

The Council of Ministers also issued instructions to assist those in society who are helping, free of charge, with the treatment and medication of patients in the psychiatric department of the 'Ali Abad hospital in Kabul.

Because of the hardship caused by the cold weather to the drivers and assistant drivers who are transporting wheat, the Council of Ministers instructed the General Procurement Department to award, as extra payment, 350 afghanis to truck drivers and 150 afghanis to assistant drivers until mid-March.

In accordance with a decision by the first agricultural cooperatives, and in order to help the country's peasants, the Council of Ministers approved the free distribution of 750 tons of [word indistinct] to the agricultural cooperatives.

In accordance with a proposal from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, the Council of Ministers approved the establishment of a national committee to celebrate world food and energy day [as heard]. It will include units drawn from the Ministries of Information and Culture, Communications, Finance, Water and Power, Education and Training and the General Physical Training Department, under the chairmanship of the director of planning at the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, and will arrange a program for the celebration of this day in the capital and in the provinces.

NUR, PANJSHIRI ADDRESS PDPA CONTROLLERS MEETING

LD292330 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The first [word indistinct] seminar of the party controllers of the provinces and Kabul party wards was held this morning at the headquarters of the PDPA Central Committee.

At the opening session of the seminar, Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Dastagir Panjshiri, Politburo member and president of the PDPA party control commission; and Akbgar Kawiani, director of the PDPA Central Committee organization, made statements concerning the goals of the seminar, its method of work, the tasks of the party committees and party control commissions and the further improvement of the party [words indistinct].

At the outset of the meeting, Dastagir Panjshiri highlighted the goals of the seminar and its method of work. He said: The aim of the seminar is to draw the attention of responsible persons in the party control commission to the implementation of their duties in the control and observance of the party's regulations, in accordance with the party charter, the decisions of leading authorities and the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Fourth Plenum.

Nur Ahmad Nur then read out the principle statement of the seminar and shed light on the duties of the party committees and control commissions in the (?consolidation) of the party unity and discipline. Nur Ahmad Nur, drawing the attention of the seminar's participants to their party duties and their historic responsibilities to the goals of the party and of the Sawr Revolution, said: The main issues that occupy the center of attention of the party control commission are the consolidation of party unity and the (?strength) of control in the party, the cessation of factional activities, the (?strengthening) of party and government (?organs), the observance of the party charter and, finally, the need to keep the PDPA ranks uncorrupted.

Nur Ahmad Nur, (?pointing to) the relations between the party and the people, said: Party members ought to be at the side of the people. They should be aware of their needs, feel (?responsible) to them and fulfill their requirements. The party comrades should be at the people's service.

Nur Ahmad Nur added that irresponsibility, indifference and [words indistinct] those persons who inflict damage on the party by their actions is contrary to PDPA interests. There is no place in the party ranks for those who have forgotten their high obligation and who try to take advantage of their party links for personal gain.

Nur Ahmad Nur added: Our party's important duties in developing the country's economy and defending the aspirations of the revolution require better coordination of work of the provincial party committees, cities, villages and districts; enhanced quality in the work of the party primary organization; stricter observance of discipline; increased realization of the demands of the party charter by all of the party's full and candidate members and the [words indistinct] of the work of responsible persons.

Nur Ahmad Nur said that the personnel of the party control commission stand in the front ranks of struggle for the unity of the party and the strengthening of control. The PDPA Central Committee Fourth Plenum resolved to enhance the effectiveness of the party control commission and to take serious measures against those full and candidate members who do not observe the party charter.

Nur Ahmad Nur expressed hope that the persons responsible for party control will accomplish their duties (?effectively) and render sincere service in (?party matters). He hoped that they will spare no effort in purifying and consolidating party ranks.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Akhgar Kawiani made a lengthy speech about further improving party organization work in the primary organization, party committees and party control commissions. He said: The PDPA, after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, has taken valuable measures in relation to party unity and discipline and to the betterment of the party organization. The party has followed the directives and resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee and the historic speeches of Chairman Babrak Karmal.

The seminar, which will continue for (?2) days, will involve discussion of problems and difficulties of party control (?personnel) in the provinces and in the city of Kabul and the (?coordination) of party activities.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL 29 JAN

LD301106 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jan (BAKHTAR)--A trade delegation headed by Kheshtianov, vice president of the General Export Department of the Ministry of the Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union [name and title as received], arrived here yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by the president of foreign trade and a number of the officials of the Ministry of Commerce. The Soviet delegation will hold preliminary talks on the agreement of the goods exchange for five coming years and the protocol of the goods exchange for 1981.

CULTURAL, TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD300016 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Cultural and technical cooperation agreements for 1981-84 and two exchange notes were signed today between the DRA and the USSR in Kabul.

The agreement to establish three research and technical schools for training skilled workers and to dispatch a number of Soviet experts to the DRA to work in these schools was signed today between the DRA State Planning Committee and the economic consulate of the USSR Embassy. The agreement was signed by Dr Mehraboddin Paktiawal, first deputy of the State Planning Committee, and Chokonov, economic counselor of the Soviet Embassy. Documents were exchanged.

Similarly, exchange notes concerning the (?payment) of annual expenses for the training of 350 Afghan students from the credit and grant-in-aid between 1981 and 1984 and the cooperation of experts between the DRA Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher Secondary Specialized Education were signed today in the headquarters of the State Planning Committee. The notes were signed by Pakitawal, first deputy of the State Planning Committee, and Chokonov, Soviet economic counselor in the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Also, the agreements on a training program for Afghan citizens in the technical schools of the USSR for 1981-1984, as well as the acceptance of Afghan citizens in the short-term driving courses between 1981-1984, were signed today between Afghanistan and the USSR.

The agreements were signed by Dr Kazim, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the State Planning Committee, and [name indistinct], the representative of the USSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Committee, in Kabul.

Under the agreements, 350 students of the DRA [words indistinct] and another 500 (?drivers) for professional training will be sent to the USSR.

KABUL: BORDER TRIBES DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PAKISTAN

LD292318 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Members of the Afridi and Shinwari gribes from the autonomous tribal belt who wanted to enter Afghanistan via Tor Khan were prevented from doing so by Pakistan's military police. As a result of this action by Pakistani military police, the Afridi and Shinwari tribes have engaged in serious demonstrations and have warned the Government of Pakistan that if it does not stop this policy, it will have to face a serious confrontation with them.

AFP: AFGHAN VILLAGES RAZED; CUBAN TROOPS KILLED

OW291817 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Jan (AFP)--A number of Afghan villages in Parvan Province west of Kabul were partly razed this week by Soviet and Afghan Government bombardments, diplomatic sources reported here today. Numerous inhabitants of the bombed-out villages took refuge in the Afghan capital or at Charikar, the provincial capital of Parvan, the sources said. They had no precise figures, however, concerning losses.

Diplomats had reported for some time that on-and-off fighting had been going on in Parvan Province between government forces and Moslem rebels in an area situated between Charikar and Jabbelseraj. The population, the diplomats added, had been warned by the authorities that any further evidence of rebel activities would entail reprisals. Recent information obtained from refugee families in Kabul indicated that the bombing of three villages near the town of Bagram, east of Kharikar, on January 26 had caused particularly serious damage. Afghan Communications Minister Colonel Aslam Watanjar, a member of the Presidium of Kabul's Revolution Council, was reported to have travelled to Charikar to ask the population of the province to "support the government and eliminate the counter-revolutionaries."

Fighting continues in many other areas of Afghanistan, diplomats here report, notably the border zone with Pakistan to the north and center including the Provinces of Samangan, Bamaan and Kapisa. These accounts also mention incidents from the southwestern provinces in the areas of Helmand and Farah. Rebel forces, according to the reports, are concentrated in the Ghorband valley linking the towns of Bamyan and Pile Kumri.

A foreigner who had stayed at Kandahar was quoted as saying that control over the situation in that major city still eluded the Soviet and Afghan Government forces and that constant skirmishes there with the insurgents were continuing.

That particular witness told diplomats that a small number of Cuban soldiers which he estimated at about 60 participated in the fighting at Qandahar and that eight of their number had been killed in the course of a pitched battle on the city's market place on January 18. This incident could not be confirmed from other sources however, although rumors about a Cuban presence in Qandahar have been rife since last autumn.

SOVIET FORCES ORDERED TO MAINTAIN LOW PROFILE

LD291319 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jan 81 p 5

[Balram Tandon dispatch: "Low Profile Order to Russians"]

[Text] New Delhi--Moscow has ordered Russian occupation forces in Afghanistan to maintain a low profile and desist from operations against the Pathan mojahedin (Moslem guerrillas), according to diplomatic and political circles in New Delhi which monitor Kabul developments.

At the same time, Mr Babrak Karmal, Afghanistan's Russian-backed head of state, has ordered regular Afghan Army units to undertake most patrols and all operations against the guerrillas; civilian visitors to the outer provinces have reported that Afghan Army commanders have held their fire even during attacks by mojahedin who were then asked to call off their action and negotiate.

In another specific instance, the commander of an Afghan unit assigned to ferret out draft dodgers in Vardak stayed in the area for five days without using force. He merely summoned the village elders and told them that his troops would camp there until the conscripts were handed over.

Diplomatic intelligence has reported the withdrawal of evening roadblocks and Russian armoured patrols from Kabul. A new night patrol system provides for exclusively Afghan Army columns to be aided by volunteers of the Parcham party militia which Mr Karmal's Peoples Democratic Party has been recruiting. Evening patrols are accompanied by officers of the secret police. But diplomatic reports also spoke of a state of violence in Kabul and heavy barrages in the vicinity of the city. Afghan Army patrols were seen rushing to the Koti Sangi sector of the capital where two men were shot dead and two more arrested. Last Monday a school and a police station were attacked in the Shah Shahid area of the city, and 12 policeman were reported dead.

The Kremlin policy switch may have been prompted by President Brezhnev in an attempt to head off condemnation by the Moslem heads of state now meeting in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, and also similar action by the non-aligned foreign ministers who meet soon in New Delhi. A resolution in At-Ta'if calling for a jihad (holy war) against Russian occupation forces could have serious repercussions for the Kremlin which is struggling to convince its own large Moslem population of the justification for Mr Brezhnev's action in ordering Soviet troops into Afghanistan. One of Mr Brezhnev's senior colleagues, Mr Mohammedullah Kholov, who visited India last summer, cited the restiveness among the Moslem republics of the Soviet Union as one reason for the decision to send Russian troops to quell the Afghan rebellion. Mr Karmal is now trying to build his image, and on Tuesday he began the first of a series of meetings with tribal Pathan maliks (chiefs) whom he entertained at his headquarters in Kabul.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON DEALING WITH MULTINATIONALS

BK301022 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The prime minister has said that in dealing with multinationals the government will have to see what effects it would have on the country's economy. Mrs Gandhi was talking to Mexico journalists accompanying President Lopez Portillo at Delhi airport today. She said we are anxious to increase our economic cooperation, but each multinational's case will have to be examined before a decision is taken. About the North-South dialogue, she said India is interested in its success. She said the subject was discussed with the Mexican president. The prime minister asked the Mexican journalists to convey her good wishes to the people of their country.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT PORTILLO CONCLUDES VISIT

Dinner Speech, News Conference

BK300349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has lauded the progress made by India since independence. He described Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi as the most important woman of this century. He was speaking at a dinner hosted by him in honor of President Sanjiva Reddy on the eve of his departure after a 6-day state visit to this country. Speaking on the occasion, President Reddy said the Mexican president's visit to India has helped forge closer links between the two countries.

Earlier, addressing a news conference in New Delhi, Mr Portillo said his country will draw upon India's experience in the use of nuclear energy in medicine, food and power. In a reply to a question, the Mexican president said India has made a breakthrough in increasing the yield in agriculture. We have seen how you can increase the productivity, size and quality of many products through the use of nuclear energy. He said India has also made great progress in other areas of agriculture which can be useful to us. He particularly mentioned storage, packing and distribution of foodgrains. Mr Portillo said his country believed in the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of any country and peaceful solution of international problems.

Describing his talks with Mrs Gandhi as fruitful and constructive, Mr Portillo said the talks covered a wide spectrum of issues including international problems. About the North-South dialogue, he said India has shown keen interest in this. Mr Portillo has invited Mrs Gandhi to attend the proposed summit on the North-South dialogue.

Departure From Delhi

BK300758 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today left New Delhi for home after a 6-day state visit to India. He was seen off at the airpot by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues among others. He was given a ceremonial farewell including a guard of honor and a 21-gun salute.

In his farewell message, Mr Jose Portillo said that he is convinced that his visit has strengthened the bonds of friendship between his country and India.

Bidding the Mexican president farewell, Mr Sanjiva Reddy described his visit as a major milestone in the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries. He said it has helped in bringing the two people close in every field of human endeavor.

Joint Communique

BK301035 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0949 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Indian-Mexican joint communique issued in New Delhi on 29 January following Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit]

[Text] At the invitation of President of India His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of Mexico His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo paid a state visit to India from January 25 to 30, 1981 during which he was the guest of honour at the Republic Day celebrations. The president was accompanied by Senator Lic Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, president of the permanent commission of the Honourable Congress of the Union; Deputy Lic Luis M. Farias, president of the great commission of the Honourable Chamber of Deputies; Lic Agustin Tellez Chuces, president of the Supreme Court of Justice; Lic Jorge Castaneda, secretary of external relations; and Lic Jose Ramon Lopez Portillo y Romano, under secretary for evaluation, the Secretariat of Programming and Budget.

The warm and cordial welcome extended to the president of Mexico and his delegation by the Government and people of India reflected the close ties of friendship that have existed between the two countries and the mutual esteem and affection between the two peoples.

During his stay in New Delhi the Mexican president held talks with President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The vice president of India called on the president of Mexico. The president of Mexico witnessed the Republic Day parade and the beating retreat ceremony as the guest of honour at the celebrations of the 31st anniversary of the Republic Day of India.

The president of Mexico received an honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Delhi and visited the Bhaba atomic research centre, the Mazagaon docks, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and places of cultural and artistic interest at Delhi, Bombay, Agra and Aurangabad.

The president of Mexico and the prime minister of India discussed the present international situation and exchanged views on bilateral relations. Both leaders agreed that this similarity existing in the levels of economic development of Mexico and India places these two countries in a very favourable position in order to play a new and healthy moderating role in the context of the contemporary turbulent international relations.

They expressed their grave concern at the deterioration in the world situation, the breakdown of detente and the growing signs of the reemergence of the cold war with the intensification of global rivalry between the great powers. They called for urgent steps to remedy the situation and to resolve peacefully the existing disputes and differences between the great powers with a view to bringing about a deescalation of the present tensions which constitute a grave threat to world peace and security.

Both leaders deplored foreign interventions directed towards altering by force one government for another as also instigating any sections within another country to violence.

They affirmed their categorical opposition to the instigation of violence from outside with a view to achieving influence or predominance.

Reviewing the situation in Latin America, the two leaders expressed their concern at the tensions existing in parts of the region in Central America and expressed the hope that the disturbed situation within certain countries would be solved by the peoples of the countries concerned and free from any outside interference.

Regarding west Asia they reiterated that only an overall settlement of the conflict with the participation of all affected parties would make possible a just and lasting peace. This settlement should imply the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories as per the relevant UN resolutions, the full recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to a homeland and the right of all countries of the region to live in peace within the secure recognised and guaranteed borders.

Both leaders reaffirmed that their respective countries, while subscribing to the 1971 UN declaration on the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, considered that its implementation would constitute a positive contribution to the elimination of sources of tension in the area. They deplored the escalation of the great power military presence in the Indian Ocean.

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan they expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of that country. They urged the concerned parties to work together towards a political settlement which would ensure the Afghan people's right to determine their destiny free from outside interference and intervention.

The two leaders expressed their conviction that safeguarding security and stability in the Gulf is clearly the responsibility of the states in the area which must be exercised free from all foreign interference. At the same time they urged that the parties concerned should use extreme caution so as not to provoke an increase in external influences and to seek peaceful solutions through negotiations.

They expressed their deep conviction that the movement of nonaligned countries plays a significant role in the consolidation of international peace and security. In this context, President Lopez Portillo recalled that the policy of nonalignment as conceived by Nehru and other visionary leaders was designed to protect the independence of countries from the great powers and their military alliances so as to maintain their freedom of judgment and action and to promote the concept of peaceful coexistence in order to be free to dedicate themselves to their economic and social reconstruction. They welcomed the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi and expressed the hope that the meeting would play a constructive role in reducing the existing tensions.

The president of Mexico and the prime minister of India noted with deep concern the acute crisis facing the world economy. They emphasized the need to adopt urgent measures for facing growing protectionism which makes it even more difficult for manufacturers of the developing countries to have access to markets of the advanced countries, and retards the necessary international restructuring of industrial activities and also dealing with the alarming recession in the world economic activity and the presence of high rates of inflation. They underlined the urgent need to make structural changes in the present international economic system that may guarantee the effective application of a new international economic order. They also stressed the need for a massive transfer of resources to the developing countries, particularly those whose developmental needs and problems are the greatest.

While welcoming with satisfaction the new international strategy for the third development decade of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly, both leaders regretted that the global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development could not be initiated as scheduled.

They expressed the hope that the present efforts to achieve an agreement would be successful and permit the commencement of negotiations whose satisfactory conclusion would contribute to the implementation of the international strategy for development and would make a significant contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order.

India welcomed with satisfaction the initiative equally sponsored by Austria and Mexico in which a group of the developing and developed countries including India have joined for holding an international meeting on cooperation and development at the level of the heads of states and of governments which will contribute to a greater understanding of interdependence between the nations and the interrelationship of problems of the international economy. The two leaders felt that the proposed meeting will lead to the mobilization of the necessary political will to put the world economy in order and would lead to an advance in the path of justice, equality, mutual respect and peace.

The president of Mexico and the prime minister of India underlined the growing importance that the widening and strengthening of economic and technical cooperation between the developing countries have in the present international economic situation. Conscious of the joint contribution of Mexico and India in this field, both leaders expressed their confidence that the high level conference on economic and technical cooperation between the developing countries to be held this year will define concrete actions of cooperation in the fields of trade, technology, food, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialisation.

Both leaders exchanged views on the present energy problem and agreed on the need for the international community to adopt a world energy plan to rationalise production, distribution and consumption of energy resources and to place the highest priority on research and development of alternative renewable sources of energy.

The prime minister expressed her appreciation of the program of cooperation in the field of energy resources that Mexico and Venezuela have put into practice for Central America and the Caribbean which constitutes a good example of how the oil-producing countries can collaborate with non-producing developing countries. The two sides agreed on an enhanced program for cooperation in energy between India and Mexico. In this context the recent agreement on the supply of crude from Mexico to India was appreciated by the prime minister.

President Lopez Portillo and Prime Minister Gandhi examined the recent evolution of Indo-Mexican economic relations and current and future prospects. Though progress has been made, several factors such as the geographical distance and the lack of knowledge of the existing opportunities have so far prevented the optimum utilisation of the existing potentials.

They felt that the development of bilateral economic cooperation between Mexico and India is important not only for mutual benefits that would accrue to the two countries but would also serve as an example of fruitful cooperation between the developing countries. The two leaders expressed the firm political will of their governments for widening, diversifying and strengthening bilateral economic cooperation in the fields of commercial exchanges, industrial and technical cooperation, agricultural development, production distribution and technology of food products, long-range cooperation in energy, collaboration in science and technology as well as in financial relations. They believed that in view of the interrelationship in the process of planning and development it would be useful to take a comprehensive view of the areas of cooperation.

President Lopez Portillo and Prime Minister Gandhi agreed that these objectives should be formalised in an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation to be signed during the current year. They noted with satisfaction that negotiations between the authorities on both sides concerned with agriculture and allied subjects have progressed satisfactorily and that it would be possible for an agreement to be signed within the next 30 days, benefiting the Mexican system as well as India's agriculture. They were pleased to note that in the field of culture and educational cooperation, the cultural agreement signed in 1975 is being implemented satisfactorily, especially with the exchange of professors, students and art exhibitions that contribute to better mutual knowledge and understanding.

The president of Mexico manifested his most sincere gratitude for having been honoured as being the chief guest during India's 32nd Republic Day celebrations.

The president of Mexico expressed his deep appreciation at the warmth of his reception and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India.

The president of Mexico extended invitations to the president and the prime minister of India to visit Mexico. The invitations were accepted with pleasure and the dates of their visits will be decided through the diplomatic channels.

AFGHAN REBELS SEEK OBSERVER STATUS AT DELHI MEETING

BK300617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Jan (AFP)--The Afghanistan Liberation Organization (ALO), a New Delhi-based representative body of the Afghan refugees, has urged the Indian Government to grant observer status at the non-aligned foreign ministers conference here on February 9.

"We are representing a number of moderate mujahidin (Moslem freedom fighter) groups fighting for the liberation of our country," a letter addressed to Ghare Khan, secretary general of the conference said. "At the forthcoming session, the situation in Afghanistan, will be one of the most important issues to be discussed... we would like to be in close touch with the participants to be able to enlighten them about the actual position in our country."

"We also want to suggest to them solution to the complex problems which have arisen due to the Soviet military occupation of our country," the letter said. "We hope you will agree that in order to be able to play an active and positive role during the conference, it is essential for us to have the status of an observer," the letter said.

'AZIZI DEFENDS TREATMENT OF HOSTAGES, AGREEMENT

JN300726 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Film clips of the U.S. hostages, recorded before their release, were shown by the international section of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran before a large crowd of local, foreign press and news agency correspondents.

At the end of the display, brother Ahmad 'Azizi, member of the committee on hostages affairs, replied to correspondents' questions on the hostages and commitments made by the U.S. Government to Iran.

To begin, he cited the films displayed, which included statements by [word indistinct] hostages prior to their release. He said: Contrary to the propagandist uproar involving allegations that the hostages were tortured and mistreated, and contrary to rumors that the hostages were subjected to brainwashing and such--which was expected--you have seen and heard the hostages' statements is they freely discussed their good treatment and appreciation for the food service, accommodations, medical treatment and such. You have seen how they strongly denied rumors of torture and brainwashing.

Asked why hostage groups were separated during their detention, he replied: This was either for security reasons or to prevent them from exchanging information.

Asked whether the hostages were treated in their capacity as diplomats or as ordinary hostages, he replied: The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, as the hostages themselves affirmed, accorded them the best treatment. They provided them with such facilities as food, movies, sports, suitable accommodations, etc. Thus, in light of these truths, you can determine how they were treated and whether it was treatment normally accorded ordinary prisoners, diplomats or anything else you wish to call it. Asked if he believed the Iranian Government could have obtained more advantages from an agreement at the beginning of the hostages' detention, brother 'Azizi replied: Our goal in detaining the hostages was not solely to achieve the return of our assets or to get more than we did from the United States. Rather, our goal was the impact this issue would have. We have achieved what we desired in this regard.

'Azizi added: We know that a certain written document cannot be considered a guarantee of noninterference in the affairs of a certain state or a guarantee of fulfillment of the commitments made by a deceitful Satan. However, we can say that the U.S. Government has agreed not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs in future and has agreed to return our assets. The impact of such an action on world public opinion clearly indicates our victory.

He added: Even if the U.S. commitment not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs is not supported by any guarantee, and even if such a commitment is worthless from a practical aspect, it does show in itself that the United States continuously and openly interefered in our internal affairs.

At the end of this meeting with local and foreign journalists, brother 'Azizi promised to hold another press conference with the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

HOSTAGES' PREDEPARTURE INTERVIEWS SHOWN TO NEWSMEN

LD292050 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] An interview with a group of American hostages which had been filmed before their departure from Tehran was shown today to local and foreign journalists. The American hostages, in this interview, which had been held in their last residence in Iran, categorically denied the [word indistinct] of any torture or brainwash carried out on them. Referring to the prisons in which they had been held, the American hostages expressed satisfaction with treatment meted out by the Muslim students following the line of Imam Khomeyni. They further said they were treated kindly by the students. They also expressed satisfaction over the food, Western clothes and the medical services which they (?received) regularly.

The American hostages added they received immediate medical treatment in cases of illness. Regarding their passtime entertainment, the American hostages said they often read books, indulged in physical exercise, watched films in original versions and talked with one another. They also said they received their letters and gifts which were sent to them by their families.

AFP on Interviews

NC291625 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Jan (AFP)--Iranian authorities today displayed filmed interviews with a dozen of the now-freed U.S. hostages in which they said they were relatively well treated and denied they were tortured or brain-washed.

The interviews were conducted a day before the 52 hostages were released and destined for sale to foreign television stations. But authorities here showed them to journalists, apparently to counter charges from the United States that the captive Americans were mistreated.

Thirteen hostages were interviewed, but one refused to speak. The rest, however, said they lived under relatively good conditions during their captivity, with decent food, medical treatment and regular mail deliveries.

The dozen said that they were frequently moved around, especially after the unsuccessful U.S. raid to free them last April.

The two women hostages, Kathryn Koob and Elizabeth Ann Swift, said they lived in the constant fear that they would be shot. They said they were threatened with death in the early days of their captivity in order to get them to speak or open safes at the occupied U.S. Embassy here.

But Miss Swift said she was never touched, except for one occasion when she was pushed against a safe.

Another hostage, Moorehead Kennedy, said that for the most part his Iranian captors treated him civilly. He said whenever one of the guards demonstrated a "bad attitude," he was replaced.

Mr Kennedy also expressed sympathy for the Iranians' motives in over-running the embassy on November 4, 1979, and taking the hostages. But he told his interviewer: "In the long run it was a mistake for you and very disagreeable for us."

Colonel Charles Scott said that the Iranians made no attempt to brainwash him other than withholding information. He added that "my affection for the Iranian people has not changed on the whole."

Ahmad 'Azizi, the Iranian official in charge of the hostage affair, said the interviews showed the hostages "clearly admitted there was no bad treatment, nothing that matches the claims by officials of the U.S. Government."

He conceded that several hostages were isolated from the others, but said it was because of attempts to escape and because of "information they had in their mind that the (Islamic) students did not want them to tell to the other hostages."

Mr 'Azizi added that Tehran was not sure "up to the last moment" that it would be able to reach an agreement with the United States for the hostages' freedom. He also denied that Iran held up the hostages' release until after Ronald Reagan took over the White House from Jimmy Carter.

NEW U.S. 'CONSPIRACIES,' INCITEMENT CONDEMNED

LD301022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution of Iran has issued a communique condemning new conspiracies by the internal agents of America, including rumormongering and divisiveness in connection with the release of the hostages, along with incitement, clashes and poisonous articles written in some newspapers to weaken the government. It suggests that the struggling people of Iran should continue to support the revolutionary and ideological government in order to foil such conspiracies, and that they should express their gratitude to the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who, with the act of hostage taking, exposed American imperialism to the world.

In this communique the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution also appeals to the struggling and committed people of Iran to hold each other's hands in unity and to help blow the hopes of plunderers away from this country.

KHOMEYNI WARNS OF RUMORMONGERING, DIVISIVENESS

LD291330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 29 January to a group of wounded, families of martyred navy personnel, various tribesmen and other visitors--recorded, duration 26 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You gentlemen who have come here from various sections of the community have brought with you proof of sacrifices and of the big powers' crimes. The numerous photographs of the superpowers' grave crimes, committed through the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and these dear ones who have become invalids and who are sitting before me are the greatest proof of their own honor in our Islamic country and in dear Islam, as well as the best proof of the crimes of the likes of Saddam and their masters. I am incapable of expressing thanks for the energies used for the sake of Islam and to the youngsters from all the Islamic forces, particularly the air force, which was perhaps in the forefront of the other forces in taking action. I must commend and thank the whole of the Iranian nation, which is now in the arena of a jihad--some on the fronts and some behind the lines. I commend my brothers and dear ones, whether in the armed forces, the pasdaran [revolution guards], or civilians, whether tribesmen or from the provincial cities, who have taken part in this holy jihad. Those of you on the front--the air force or navy, the ground forces, the pasdaran and tribesmen and the nation's other manpower resources--can see that the entire Iranian nation, the whole country--men, women, young and old--supports you. This is a spiritual matter, a moral, Islamic matter the like of which you do not see elsewhere.

It is not as if these youngsters from the provincial cities, the tribesmen and other forces of the nation are coerced to come to the fronts and support you. This is due to their love of Islam and the Islamic country, and it is with this love that they support you. Should, God forbid, an individual or group be among you, the military, the pasdaran and others, who are on the front claiming that the nation is not behind you, or that a section of the nation is not behind you, or that the clergy is not behind you--these people are those who do not want this country to settle down. You should be careful and think for yourselves. Tune in to the radio and television and see for yourselves that throughout the country all sections of the community, men, women and youngsters, express support and prove this by action. They express support for our army by displaying their support and in action.

Those from among the military and security forces or the pasdaran who say something contrary to what your own conscience and your own eyes and ears are witnessing--you should regard them as acting against your interests. These people are either ignorant or are agents. Either they are assigned to create division among the armed forces, to divide the armed forces and to bring about a rift between the army and the pasdaran, or else they are ignorant people who are striking at this Islamic country out of ignorance. You can see that the nation is with you. And the nation can observe that the armed forces, all sections of the armed forces, all individuals in the armed forces, are making sacrifices for Islam and Iran. Proof of this lies in these very photographs from these youngsters who have been martyred on the fronts, from those who have become cripples on these fronts. These things have been given for the nation and the nation should not, God forbid, imagine that there are certain people on these fronts who do not want to do anything. You can see the nation behind you, so you should not think that you are alone and that the nation, or a section of the nation, is against you.

In your condition today you are vastly different from the army that existed in the past. You should know that in the previous era, if the army wanted to confront a group of a state, it would not go to war with enthusiasm, nor would sections of the community support it. It is the blessings of Islam, the blessings of the blessed Koran that exist among us today. It is Islam that binds all sections together and brings about such a general mobilization. Those who do not want to let you be in peace on the fronts, and those who want to portray the nation in a way that is contrary to truth and fact--these are wittingly or unwittingly the enemies of this revolution. They are working for the superpowers. Such work could be done wittingly or deliberately, in which case it is a grave crime; or out of ignorance, in which case it is still a crime but one of ignorance.

Every single word being said today to undermine the armed forces, the pasdaran and the tribesmen is directly against Islam. Every single word said against the active organs that are now busy serving in this country is also against Islam. At a time when Islam is in danger, an Islamic country is in danger, a Muslim is a person who will impose self-control and sacrifice his personal desire in order to see to it that this country will not be defeated or that this army, God forbid, will not disintegrate.

Those who are taking steps in their own interest or use their pens in their own interest or make speeches in their own interest should not imagine that they are familiar with Islam. These are enemies of Islam, the only difference being that some of them are so out of ignorance and some are so deliberately. However, our nation, our nation of millions, which is everywhere in the country, and our armed and security forces, who are either on the fronts or behind the lines, must all be assured that they are now working for Islam and must not listen to those who want to bring about a rift between you and the nation or division among you, or division between you and the clergy.

You should judge for yourselves and make up your own minds independently; do not listen to what others say; wherever they may be and whoever they may be. You should see for yourselves whether the nation is treating you well or badly. You should see for yourselves whether the clergy is with you or against you. You should take note of what the clerics say in their speeches, the content of the remarks of orators who are from the nation, and of the nation's own action. Anything said contrary to this, you should not believe.

Similarly, I humbly tell the Islamic nation, the noble Iranian nation, that they, too, should not listen to things said by various individuals. You, too, should use your conscience as your judge and see that those who are making sacrifices on the fronts, giving blood on the fronts and serving Islam are the soldiers of Islam, and that it is they who are safeguarding the realm of Islam, who are making sacrifices. If anyone among you has said anything against them, you should know that it is either out of ignorance or else it is intentional and due to corruption. Never listen to what others say.

One of the biggest plots of those who want to take away all of this country's resources and treasures and who have given up other ways is rumormongering. Wherever you go you will see that they have spread one kind of rumor or another, against either certain groups or certain individuals. Wherever you go you will see ample evidence of rumormongering. Do not listen to what rumormongers say. Do not listen to those who speak out of bias or personal whims. You should see for yourselves with your own conscience. If they say that this or that stratum is against you, you should ascertain whether it is true or not. You can judge this by their remarks, by their writing and by their deeds. If someone is against you in his own mind, he cannot harm you. But if it is said out loud that we are against this or that stratum, you should judge the matter for yourselves.

If they came to the nation and said that this or that stratum of our army, the gendarmerie, the police, the pasdaran and others who are making sacrifices on our borders and on the fronts has shown slackness or, God forbid, has committed treason--such words come from those who want to bring about a rfit between you and the army. You should judge it by your conscience. Those who are now giving sacrifices daily, who are getting killed every day, who are being crippled every day, who are giving their blood on the fronts every day... [Khomeyni does not finish sentence] We are sitting in this corner, making no sacrifices, only making remarks and by our remarks causing division among these groups--wanting to cause a rift between the army and other sections, between the pasdaran and the army. These are the people who are sitting on the outside and using corruption and rumormongering to convert this country from what it is now to what it was before. You should never listen to such things. Use your own conscience as the judge in every matter; if someone only makes adverse remarks, do not listen to him. See for yourselves what he does in deed. If his deeds are bad, no amount of favorable remarks about him can be taken seriously. If his deeds are good, any adverse remarks about him should be discounted as well. One must judge things for oneself independently, and all the nation and strata and the armed and security forces and nonmilitary forces should judge things for themselves and should not listen to what others say nor accept anything without proof. Of course, there are corrupt individuals in all strata, and they are trying to sow discord among you so as to reap the rewards themselves or for their masters, who are the superpowers.

Today we have many enemies. These enemies will be there in the future as well. The blow that you delivered to the superpowers is unique in history. Do not expect them to sit idly by as mere spectators. They are active. If they can, they will attack us with military force. If they cannot, they will attack us with their propaganda inside our country and will cause disputes among the people.

According to reports by certain sections of the media, some leaders of the Islamic countries--the countries being Islamic, but not the leaders--at their conference in At-Ta'if, decided--of course, some of them, not all of them--to create a division between the Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran, and to do something that would cause some of them to kill some of the others, so as to destroy the regime. Our Shi'ite brothers, our Sunni brothers, you should beware of things being said to you about the Shi'ites or about the Sunnis and realize that this is nothing but a plot by the conference. That is to say, a plot that some of the extremely corrupt leaders of some of these countries are implementing. You should be alert and should neutralize this satanical plot. You are all brothers, and the blessed Koran has decreed a bond of brotherhood among Muslims. Believers are all brothers to one another. Brothers should not listen to that which is aimed at creating division between brothers. Should such a division exist, God forbid, it would be neither in the interest of the Shi'a nor the Sunni; it would be in the interest of infidels, those who want to trample Islam underfoot.

May God, God willing, bring health and happiness to all sections in our nation, bestow his bountiful mercy upon our martyrs and restore health to all our invalids. I pray to God for health and happiness for everyone. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ESFAHAN FRIDAY IMAM TAHERI

GF291406 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Esfahan Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed Jalaleddin Taheri this morning, who held talks with the leader of the nation.

BAN ON MAJOR POWERS' PRESS, NEWSMEN, BOOKS

LD291301 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ban on Importation of Publications From Countries Holding UN Veto Right"]

[Text] In a circular issued to organizations importing foreign press publications, it was announced that there would be a ban on the importation of publications from America, Britain, France, Russia and China--countries that hold the right of veto--beginning 11 February.

The Guidance Ministry also announced that, from that date, it would be illegal for newsmen connected with these countries to operate in Iran and that the ministry would not issue them press permits.

Guidance Ministry Under Secretary for International Affairs Abolqasem Sadeqi made this announcement during an interview with KEYHAN and provided a copy of the circular sent to organizations importing foreign publications, including the ZAND, KEYVAN and IRANZAD press organizations, which reads as follows:

"On the second anniversary of the great revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 11 February, a ban will come into force on the importation of press publications from countries that unjustly think themselves superior to others by holding the right of veto."

As regards this measure by the Guidance Ministry, Sadequi said: In accordance with the mission for which it is responsible, the Guidance Ministry made this decision regarding countries that think they are better than others, and we have also decided to put a stop to the activities of correspondents from these countries from 11 February.

We have therefore begun to contact these newsmen from America, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France, and have asked them to leave Iran on that date.

However, since the entry and exit of foreign correspondents comes under the Foreign Ministry, we will not give press cards or work permits to newsmen from these countries who remain in Iran or enter the country after that date.

On the subject of the activities of Japanese newsmen in Iran, Sadeqi said: The Guidance Ministry intends to limit the activities of Japanese correspondents in Iran since, despite its assistance to Third World countries, it is completely subservient to imperialism and follows America.

Control of Imported Books

My department is also responsible for controlling imported books, and from now on it will stop the importation of books that contain material opposing the Islamic Republic of Iran or that are at variance with the aims of the revolution. Scientific and university books, and religious books that demonstrate the divine reality will not be subject to these regulations, however,

In circumstances when our country is at war with imperialism and subject to economic sanctions, there are some people sending currency out of the country for the importation of lewd postcards or fashion and decor magazines. We have therefore decided to stop the importation of such materials, since they are merely consumer items that foster Western culture.

As an example, a bazaar trader sent 600,000 tumans out of the country in order to import childish postcards; we have put a stop to this.

CONDITIONS SET FOR RESUMING RELATIONS WITH CANADA

JN291841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Brother Mohammad 'Adili, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canada, has said that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Iran and Canada and the reopening of Canada's Embassy in Tehran require, first, that Canada undertake and swear not to carry out acts of espionage in Iran. He added that the Canadian ambassador in Tehran, Taylor, violated laws and issued forged passports to six Americans.

It is to be recalled that the Canadian Embassy in Tehran was closed in January 1980 following Taylor's participation in smuggling six Americans out of Iran with forged passports.

Brother 'Adili said that the return of Canadian diplomats to Iran would require guarantees under which the diplomats must pledge not to carry out acts of espionage. He added that Iran, in return, guarantees the protection of all diplomats in Iran.

DELEGATION TO DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE NAMED

GF291433 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that the minister of state for executive affairs, brother Behzad Nabavi, and assistant prime minister and government political adviser, brother Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani, will head the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers conference that will be held in New Delhi 9-12 February.

MARTYRS FOUNDATION REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

LD291824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Dr Hushang Fazel, supervisor of the public relations office of the foundation of martyrs, in a PARS inerview talked about the program for observing the week of celebration for [the second anniversary] of the revolution.

It was decided that for the duration of the 3 days of ceremonies in Tehran about 10,000 members of the martyrs and cripples from various provinces and about 400 members of the families of martyrs and cripples from the friendly and brotherly countries of Lebanon, Algeria, Palestine and Libya will be invited as guests of the foundation of martyrs. They will take part in the program arranged for them during the ceremonies. He announced that the programs of the foundation of martyrs from 11 through 13 February will be as follows:

On the morning of 11 February they will take part in the march. That afternoon the members of the families of the martyrs and the cripples will go to the American den of espionage and take possession of it from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

BANI-SADR CONTINUES VISIT TO KHUZESTAN FRONTS

LD292000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning visited one of the forward lines of the front in Khuzestan Province.

The president began his visit at one of the installations behind the front, chatting with personnel of various sections and calling on them to redouble their work and efforts.

The president and the commander in chief of the armed forces then visited one of the war fronts in Khuzestan Province, going to the forward line and inspecting the trenches and positions of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Chatting with the fighting heroes of the army of Islam, he gave them encouragement and expressed his appreciation of their work.

According to this dispatch, Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was also present during these visits, which lasted over 3 hours.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS FALLAHI ON PROGRESS OF WAR

LD291103 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Jan 81 p 15

[ETTELA'AT correspondent Behruz Sadeqi's interview--date, place not specified--with acting Joint Chief of Staff General Fallahi: "Reconnaissance Flights By Iran Over Iraqi Oil Depots and Pipelines Continue"]

[Text] In an interview with ETTELA'AT correspondent Behruz Sadeqi, acting Joint Chief of Staff General Fallahi discussed important issues. Part of the interview appeared in ETTELA'AT yesterday. The interview continued as follows:

"We are continuing to infiltrate Iraqi territory, while conserving our forces and minimizing losses. Our reconnaissance flights over Iraqi oil depots and pipelines are continuing, and wherever they repair the damage done, we strike again.

During the course of the war the effectiveness of Iran's striking power has increased eightfold. Since military aggression by America is still a possibility, and their harassment, both direct and indirect, is increasing, we have laid our plans as necessary. We will never lose heart in the fight, however limited our facilities may be, and we will continue this liberation struggle forever."

The foregoing is a summary of the remarks made by General Fallahi in reply to questions from ETTELA'AT correspondent Behruz Sadeqi during an exclusive interview. In the first part of the interview, which appeared in yesterday's edition of ETTELA'AT, General Fallahi stated:

"Enemy military bases and the points at which their forces are stationed at Hajji 'Umran, Ravanduz, Bashmaq, Basheh and Bayveh in Iraq are controlled by our forces. At Dajli in Iraq, our forces have advanced some distance into Iraqi territory. In Ilam, an Iraqi brigade was totally destroyed and two Iraqi brigades suffered extensive losses, while the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this area are inside Iraqi territory and control the strategic Baghdad-Basra highway.

"Ahvaz has come under sporadic mortar shelling from counterrevolutionary elements situated in the orchards on the city's outskirts and from the islands in the Karun River. On the day of the Iranian offensive we took a whole Iraqi brigade prisoner, and captured the bulk of their equipment. In the regions of Abadan and Mahshahr the advance from one position to another is continuing, and, according to foreign correspondents living in Iraq, Saddam's lackey army lost 8,000 killed and 40,000 wounded during the first 2 months of the war, a figure that has doubled during ensuing months."

The second part of the interview is as follows:

Tanks on the Battlefield

[Question] News reports state that Iranian tanks have not played an active part on the battlefield. Is this true?

[Answer] In general, the part played in this war by Iraqi artillery, SAM's and antitank weapons has been greater than the role of the Iraqi armored forces. Against this, the role of our air force, airborne army corps and artillery, and of the guerrilla-type operations, antitank weapons and our tanks has been very great. It should, of course be mentioned that, because of their size and vulnerability, tanks on the open terrain of Khuzestan have played a smaller part than have antitank missiles, and since we have experienced shortages as a result of the economic blockade and the ban on the purchase and import of tanks, we have tried to conserve our armored forces, although we have made maximal use of the tanks' firepower.

End of Bombing

[Question] According to news reports, Iraqi oil exports have been resumed. What, then, is the reason for the halt in cross-border bombing raids?

[Answer] Iran's cross-border bombing raids have not stopped. In my view, we have hit our military targets, including air bases, military oil installations and power plants used for military production. We have no other military objectives, unless new ones are discovered.

We have not attacked the city utilities needed by the people in their everyday life, and, in conformity with the Islamic code, the imam's decree and the Iranian nation's wish, we do not intend to embark upon such attack. However, the Iraqi Army has had no mercy on our hospitals, schools and residential areas. In the face of such savage acts by the Iraqi Army, we are acting in accordance with the orders of God and humanity.

At any rate, as far as we have heard, Iraq was exporting oil via the sea routes, and we have totally destroyed the oil terminals of Al-Bakr and Al-Umayyah in Iraq. We have also destroyed Umm al-Qasr, which we are keeping under constant surveillance. We have completely destroyed the oil installations at Al-Faw in Iraq; Iraq's pipelines, pumping stations and operating facilities used to deliver oil to the Mediterranean have also been destroyed, and whenever we see that repair work has been undertaken at any point, we destroy it again. Our reconnaissance flights over Iraq's oil pipelines are continuing.

[Question] How can victory over the enemy be hastened?

[Answer] By removing the economic blockade and by the rapid procurement of required facilities.

Delivery of Mirages to Iraq

[Question] How do you assess the importance of the delivery of French Mirage fighters to Iraq, given Iran's air supremacy?

[Answer] With the air superiority of the Islamic Republic of Iran we are capable of neutralizing the present level of deliveries to Iraq from abroad.

[Question] If the Iranian Muslim fighters succeed soon in cleansing the Islamic homeland of the population of the Iraqi invaders, will they carry the attack into Iraqi territory?

[Answer] Insofar as there is an increase in equipment supplies, we will certainly carry the fight into Iraqi territory after removing the traces of aggression, provided that conditions are favorable. So far, infiltration by our forces has been effective. these operations will be extended by the people's forces, supported by the army. In this regard, as I said in reply to a previous question, our infiltration has not been halted; it is also being underpinned by the army, and the necessary support is being given.

Caught Unawares

[Question] The question always being asked is that, despite reports of Iraqi troop movements inside their territory near the Iranian border as long ago as the beginning of last summer, how was it that our forces were caught unawares at the start of the war?

[Answer] In reply I must state that our ground forces were stationed in the border areas of Kermanshah and Khuzestan from Ordieehesht [April 21-May 21] of the current year, that is, 5 months before the official outbreak of the war. I must say of course that we were not taken unawares. My view is that we could see the war coming but that, for the reasons explained above, our facilities were very limited, and numerous detachments of our forces were deployed in Kordestan. When the war began we proceeded to release these forces from Kordestan and reequip and send them to the battle zone. Now that we have refurbished worn-out and delapidated equipment, we have managed in certain ways to increase effectiveness eightfold since the war began. Nevertheless, the ratio of our forces to those of Iraq is still one to three.

Importance of Weather Conditions

[Question] To what extent have changes in weather conditions been utilized to the benefit of our forces, or have these conditions reduced efficiency on both sides?

[Answer] On the salt flats of Khuzestan, where water remains on the surface for some time, rain, especially seasonal rain, is the main obstacle to a rapid advance. Another factor limiting our advance has been the mines laid by the Iraqi Army over a wide area, although we have thus far been successful in neutralizing the minefields. Naturally, this will take some time and will delay the offensive somewhat.

New Plots by America

[Question] As you know, American imperialism has undertaken extensive measures to concentrate its forces in the region. The concentration and the scale of forces in the Indian Ocean are greater than at any time since World War II. Don't you think that, after the defeat of the Saddam plot to destroy the Islamic revolution of Iran, America will proceed with other treacherous conspiracies--including a military attack by its armed forces--with one of the lackey countries of the region?

[Answer] Before the hostages' release there was the real possibility of American military intervention. With their release, there is still the possibility of American aggression, which may assume a different form, such as the creation of disturbances and unrest in certain parts of our country, support in various ways for counterrevolutionaries and dissidents, or control of the sealanes so as to complete the economic blockade thus bringing Iran to its knees economically, and proving that Iran cannot remain politically and economically independent. They would also try to force Iran into a sort of dependence and so convince its other satellites that political and economic independence, which is what Third World nations want, is never to be achieved. Such measures by America are always possible. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to pose a threat to America, its satellites and countries where America has interests. In my view, with the assumption of power by the Republicans in America, both direct and indirect harassment will continue. Of course, the international political balance and the political aims of the superpowers in west Asia may change the nature of these harassments or interventions. In view of the resources we possess we have made plans to deal with these political interventions. With God's will, the efforts of the Iranian nation and the leadership of the imam in preserving Islam in Iran and the Islamic homeland, we will never lose heart in the battle, even if our resources are limited, and I believe that we must continue this liberation struggle forever.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON ARMS INDUSTRY, GULF WAR

LD291317 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Jan 81 p 4

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Iran Sets Sights on Arms Self-Sufficiency"]

[Text] Tehran--European sanctions over the hostage affair and the Gulf war have heightened Iran's determination to develop its own arms industry, according to Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, 52 leader of the Islamic Republican Party and the most powerful man in post-revolution Iran.

During his regular Wednesday morning briefing in Tehran, Dr Beheshti made it clear that Iran was in no mood to enter negotiations with Iraq to end the Gulf war. "We should fight the aggression and push it out of our territory. This is the only solution for this problem.

"It should withdraw its troops from every inch of Iran," he said.

When I asked whether Iran would be in a better position to step up its war effort after the release of the hostages through being able to buy arms more easily, he replied: "It may be so." But he added: "We want to try to make spare parts and other weapons in Iran as far as possible." Iran was anxious to become as independent as possible in the manufacture of arms. Dr Beheshti, like several other Iranian leaders, has strenuously denied that the American hostages had been ill treated in captivity. He claimed that they had been well looked after and challenged the Americans to produce "documents" that would prove otherwise.

Dr Beheshti, who said he saw nothing to criticize in the hostages agreement, was scornful of the State Department advice to Americans not to travel to Iran in case their safety was threatened. Any visitor who entered Iran with an official visa would have his security guaranteed by the Iranian Government, but visas would be issued only to those whose presence in Iran would not damage the revolution, he said.

Asked whether the United States Embassy in Tehran would be handed over to the Swiss authorities, who were responsible for looking after American consular interests, Dr Beheshti said that question would be decided by the Majlis (parliament). Earlier, the students had announced the embassy was being transferred to the martyr's foundation for use as a nursing home.

Dr Beheshti was cautious when asked about Iran's relations with the Soviet Union, and whether any further pressure could be placed on Moscow to withdraw from Afthanistan. "Every Moslem has a responsibility to help other Moslems, especially our Afghan brothers. The Iranian people, the Iranian Government, feel this responsibility and will do their best to fulfill it." He did not share the views of many foreign diplomats and foreign ministries that it was becoming difficult to deal with Iran since Mr Raja'i's government had still failed to appoint a foreign minister after several months in office.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 389

LD291814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Communique 389 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Our dear compratiots are hereby informed of a part of the operations by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the manner in which battle has been conducted by the soldiers of Islam against the Iraqi aggressors during the past 24 hours:

1. The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by opening fire on enemy positions by the Abadan fronts, destroyed 1 boat, 2 tanks and 18 1-man foxholes of the aggressive enemy and killed or wounded some 135 Iraqi servicemen. In the meantime, the enemy opened fire on certain parts of the city of Abadan and, while damaging 2 houses, martyred 6 and wounded 33 persons.

2. The fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed their fire at and damaged a number of enemy military vehicles in the Ahvaz region. In the same region the ground forces' heroes, opening accurate artillery fire, destroyed 2 enemy vehicles and killed or wounded 30 misled Iraqi Army servicemen.

3. The combatants of Islam, by opening artillery fire against enemy positions on the Dezful fronts, destroyed 6 enemy observation bunkers and 3 vehicles and killed 15 Iraqi Army servicemen and wounded over 20 others. On the Dezful and Andimeshk fronts two of our own forces were martyred and eight were wounded.

4. Battle against the Iraqi aggressors also continued on the western fronts. In the Shur-e Shirin region, thanks to artillery fire by the valiant army combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of enemy ammunition-carrying vehicles were destroyed, and in the Meshan area, as a result of fire by an enemy mortar, four servicemen of Islam's self-sacrificing forces were wounded.

5. Yesterday eight violating Iraqi aircraft that intended to raid the country's western and southern cities, thanks to the vigilance of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces combatants and as a result of fire opened by the ground-to-air defnese forces, were forced to flee from the scene.

6. Yesterday lawless armed individuals in the Marivan region clashed with our brothers from the Islamic revolution guards. This battle ended at 1700, thanks to the valor of these brothers and the unfailing support given by army units. During these operations one of the brother guards was martyred and another was wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS REPORT ON WAR OPERATIONS

LD291919 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report a statement was issued this afternoon by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with the operations of the self-sacrificing guards brothers during the past 2 days on the battlefields of truth and falsehood. The text of this statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following their resistance and fighting against the aggressors and mercenaries of American imperialism, the brothers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps send their message of freedom and liberation of the deprived and oppressed people of the world to the ears of the people of the world. The self-sacrificing brothers of the Islamic guards corps issue the following report for the information of the Muslim nation concerning their heroic activities during the past 2 days:

1. The guards brothers, assisted by the artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, completely destroyed the (Tushmal) post of the Iraqis and killed or wounded 56 of Saddam's mercenary forces. The guards brothers also inflicted heavy losses on the aggressive enemy by speedy advances on this front.

2. With he intense mortar fire of the guards brothers on the Farsiat axis, 1 armored personnel carrier and 4 trenches of the enemy were destroyed and more than 35 of the decieved forces of the enemy were killed or wounded.

3. The brothers of the guards corps attacked the positions of the Ba'thist aggressors in Dasht-e Abbas in Dezful, destroying 5 of the mercenaries' tanks and killing more than 70 of the enemy's forces in their trenches. Also, one group from the tribal mobilization of Dezful, during a minelaying operation and an attack behind enemy lines in Karkheh Kur yesterday, destroyed a heavy personnel carrier carrying enemy forces and safely returned to base.

4. According to a Sardasht governorate statement, seven of the deceived forces of Saddam surrendered to the Islamic revolution forces over the past 2 days. This group of refugees said that when they were trying to join the Muslim forces they were prevented by illegal armed groups, but that despite these attacks, they managed to reach the Muslim forces.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

BATTLES, IRAQI LOSSES ON SOUTHERN FRONT REPORTED

LD291944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, during the past 2 days heavy losses and casualities were inflicted by our brother guards on the forces of blasphemy on the Farsiat axis. The Public Relations Office of Khuzestan's Governorate General has announced these losses as the destruction of two tanks, three vehicles and one 130-mm cannon. Also on this front, an enemy ammunition dump was exploded and 36 of Saddam's mercenary troops were either killed or wounded.

Yesterday, an enemy ammunition dump in the vicinity of the village of Behlaviyeh on the Allaho Akbar front was blown up, thanks to artillery fire by the forces defending the Islamic revolution. This report indicates that, thanks to pinpoint mortar fire by our guards brothers on the Abadan front, one enemy magazine was set ablaze and that, as a result, a number of Iraqi infidels were killed.

A responsible official from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Dezful told the PARS correspondent in Ahvaz: During the past 2 days, our brother guards aimed their mortar fire at the Iraqi infidel mercenaries' positions in Dasht-e 'Abbas near Dezful, killing about 70 of them and destroying over 5 of their tanks. A number of enemy trenches were destroyed during this attack.

A group of combatants from the tribal mobilization staff in Dezful, in an infiltrating attack behind enemy lines on one of the fronts west of Karkheh Kur in the course of mining operations yesterday, utterly destroyed a heavy vehicle carrying enemy personnel and then returned safely to their base.

According to a PARS dispatch from Ahvaz, in the past 24 hours, 27 wounded men have been moved into hospitals in Ahvaz from Susangerd, Jalaliyeh, Malekiyeh, Hamidiyeh and Dub-e Herdan, and another 13 were moved from the Karkheh Kur front to hospitals in Dezful.

The relief and treatment staff headquarters of Khuzestan and Dezful have also announced that during this period the pure bodies of our martyrs were moved cold storage in Ahvaz and Dezful.

IRAQI PLANE DRIVEN AWAY FROM KHORRAMABAD REGION

LD291814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 1000 this morning an encroaching Iraqi plane was seen in the sky over Khorramabad. It was immediately confronted with the armed forces' antiaircraft and flew away from the region. According to the PARS report, this plane dropped its bombs and rockets over the Khorramabad heights while fleeing, but fortunately caused no casualties or losses.

IRANIAN SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONTS REPORTED

LD291816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Excerpt] According to a report from PARS in Kermanshah, sporadic fighting is continuing on the Zahab, Bijar, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb fronts with artillery and heavy weapons fire. The fighting is most intense on the Meymak front.

According to this report, on fronts in the western part of the country, 11 enemy trenches were destroyed as the result of accurate artillery fire by the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the Bijar front, the fighters of Islam, including the devotees of Imam Khomeyni, pushed the forces of infidel Saddam at-Tikriti back 3 km. According to the report received from this front, 70 persons who cooperated with the counterrevolutionaries returned to the lap of the Islamic Republic, together with members of their families, and received letters of safe conduct.

The public relations office of the tribal mobilization in the west of the country has informed PARS: The members of the mobilization of the oppressed in Javanrud, together with other forces of Islam, have started clearning the western regions of the country of the filthy existence of counterrevolutionary elements. During these operations, considerable losses were inflicted on the counterrevolutionary elements, but only two members of the mobilization were wounded.

One of the officials of the tribal mobilization said: Volunteers from Fars Province, from (Mamasani) and (Boyrahmad), during 3 months of fighting against the forces of blasphemy, carried out coordinated operations with other fighters of Islam and took part in a number of guerrilla operations. In one of these operations in (Bazideraz) heights, they scattered one 270-strong commando group comprising the most able forces of blasphemy. Some of these mercenaries were involved in accidents while fleeing and were killed.

This report adds: Baghdad radio has falsely given the number of losses sutained by this Iraqi commando group as 60 and the number of wounded as 1. In this battle, three of our forces were injured, one of whom is hospitalized at present. In these operations, the fighters defending the revolution captured a large number of machineguns, Kalashnikov rifles, RPG-7's and guns and destroyed some enemy tanks.

An exhibition of the captured weapons has been set up in the west of the country.

The official in charge of the battalion from Fars, (Mamasani) and (Boyrahmad) also said: During this period the battalion enjoyed the sincere cooperation of the mobilization of the oppressed in the west of the country.

PARS REPORTS ON BATTLES, CASUALTIES IN KORDESTAN

LD291808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] PARS reports that according to an official in Kordestan, as a result of accurate observation by an Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kordestan based on the Dargelu heights, the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled an Iraqi post in Susmal yesterday and completely destroyed it, killing 56 Iraqi mercenaries. According to reports received, following this attack and as a result of incessant artillery shelling, the guards corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmarga continued their advances and inflicted effective losses upon the enemy, while they themselves returned to their posts without suffering harm.

Yesterday in that region two misguided counterrevolutionaries handed over a Brno rifle and some ammunition and surrendered themselves to the revolution forces. Yesterday in Marivan five misguided armed persons who, because of their ignorance, had cooperated with counterrevolutionary groups, surrendered to the guards corps in Marivan and received letters of safe conduct. These people also handed in five of their weapons. According to reports received from Marivan, yesterday three of our Muslim Kurdish compatriots perished as the result of conspiracies by the groups dependent upon foreigners and were martyred in the explosion from antitank mines; among these three persons there was one 12-year old boy. Also, five other of our compatriots were injured, one of whom, Ghafur Bahrami, was seriously wounded in the hands and feet. The explosion of mines placed by the mercenaries and dependent groups has led to the martyrdom of innocent local people many times. During the past 10 days, 2 private pickup trucks were destroyed as the result of the explosion of mines and 7 Muslim brothers of the region were martyred and 12 persons wounded. A memorial meeting was held today by the revolution guards corps in Marivan at the city's Jami' Mosque for these people.

REBELS SURRENDER TO GUARDS CORPS IN KORDESTAN

LD281906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kordestan has announced that during the past few days six persons, who have cooperated closely with illegal armed groups, presented themselves to the guards corps of Sanandaj and were granted safe-conducts. Also, four other members of these groups presented themselves to the guards corps of Marivan and received safe-conducts. They also handed in their weapons.

According to the same report, following the recent speech of the leader of the revolution, so far eight members of Kordestan's armed groups have presented themselves, along with their arms and ammunition, to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Saqqez and have received safe-conducts.

According to another report, our brother guards stationed in Saqqez stopped two trucks yesterday loaded with foodstuffs and fruit that were being transported to illegal armed groups. The trucks were heading for Bukan via an unused road. Their contents were confiscated for the benefit of the people of the region.

QASEMLU GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

AU291337 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Georg Hoffman-Ostenhof report on Vienna press conference given by Dr Abdol Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan--no date given]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--The war between Iran and Iraq has exacerbated the situation of the Kurds in Iran. This was stated by Dr Abdol Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan (KDP), as a press conference in Vienna.

According to Qasemlu, Iranian planes have repeatedly bombed Kurdish positions on thier return from Iraq. In order to break the resistance of the armed Peshmerga, (freedom fighters), the Tehran government has imposed an economic blockade of the Kurdish province (there are 6 million Kurds in Iran), which has led to a disastrous shortage of foodstuffs, medication and raw materials for industrial production.

While the Kurdish automomists at the beginning of last year still controlled the cities (ARBEITER-ZEITUNG carried an eyewitness report in February 1980), they have had to withdraw from them since then.

"The largest Kurdish cities, especially Mahabad [Saujbulagh], Sanandaj and Bukan, were repeatedly shelled by artillery, bombed by the air force and partly destroyed. The civilian population has for the most part left the cities that have become uninhabitable and has fled into the mountains," said Qasemlu.

Some 12,000 Freedom Fighters and 50,000 Peasants Militia Members

True, 12,000 (peshmergas) and 50,000 members of the Kurdish peasants militia still control the 500 km border with Iraq, as before. In a declaration at the beginning of the war, the KDP declared its readiness to actively participate in the fighting against Iraq if Tehran were to accept the demand for autonomy rights, Qasemlu said. However, no answer came from the government. The Kurds still condemn Iraq's aggression, he maintains, but they also pin some of the blame on the Tehran government which, through a provocative policy, gave Iraq cause to launch its attack.

Ayatollah Beheshti's Islamic Republican Party has "seized the Islamic revolution" for itself, but actually it was not a revolution of a few mullahs but a revolution of all of the people of Iran. And the Kurds played an important role in the revolution against the shah.

Lack of Democratic Rights

The Kurdish politician draws a dark picture of the current situation in Iran. Primarily, he stresses that the mullahs' regime has not brought any social or economic improvements for the workers, peasants and the poor, who were the main factors in the revolution.

Last but not least, Qasemlu complained about the lack of democratic rights. The paradoxical situation has developed that, with nearly all parties being banned, President Bani-Sadr is the only legal opposition to the rule of the mullahs, he said. However, Bani-Sadr is a prisoner of his own policy. Under existing conditions he cannot cooperate with those forces to which he is closer--such as, for example, with the very popular Mojahedin, the leftist-Islamic groups that have emerged from the guerrilla struggle against the shah.

Nevertheless the Kurdish leader regards the overthrow of the shah as an important achievement. "The revolution was a very important event. We were and are for the revolution. Primarily, the transformation ensures better conditions for our struggle for our national rights within the framework of Iran."

In Qasemlu's opinion, the hostage affair has become a boomerang for Iran, which resulted in a great loss of prestige for the Iranian revolution. Although the Kurds oppose any attempt by the Americans and other big powers to consolidate their influence in Iran, they regard the taking of the hostages as an incorrect method. It did not bring Iran the desired international independence; in fact--according to Qasemlu--its economic dependence has even increased.

"Chancellor Kreisky was one of the first statesmen to comment on the Kurdish problem," said Qasemlu, who met with Chancellor Kreisky on Tuesday within the framework of a goodwill tour. "We were surprised at how well Kreisky is informed about the situation of the Kurds."

NVOI CLAIMS U.S. PREPARING FOR GULF INTERVENTION

GF301111 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azeri to Iran 1745 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Threats of Imperialism Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: During Carter's term of office, the U.S. Government responded to our nation's just demands by threatening an armed assault against Iran.

It is now common knowledge that President Reagan has also decided to pursue this vile policy and is currently rushing to adopt measures that facilitate the support of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf. The objective behind this is to threaten Iran and to continue interfering in the internal affairs of oil-exporting countries in the region. The U.S. defense secretary expressed himself quite clearly while addressing the U.S. Senate, saying that the present U.S. administration upholds former President Carter's doctrine of safeguarding vital U.S. interests in the Gulf with military force.

Recent developments have confirmed that the current U.S. administration has assessed Carter's plunderous doctrine toward the Persian Gulf as totally adequate and intends to maintain a vile and adventurous policy in this economically and [word indistinct] sensitive region.

The United States is stringently intensifying its preparations for the Gulf region. According to U.S. press reports, more than 50,000 troops and a large number of tanks and planes, all equipped with modern arms, are training in the desert areas of the United States as part of these preparations. The climate of these areas is similar to that of the Gulf. Moreover, U.S. commandos are being trained in Egyptian military barracks and bases and seven heavy U.S. support ships carrying large amounts of arms and military equipment are sailing in the Indian Ocean.

According to information on hand, the Pentagon wants to keep our ports under surveillance. This adventurous stand, which is devoid of political shrewdness, is also directed toward the other Gulf countries. This may result in the (?closure) of the Strait of Hormuz, through which 150 tankers daily cross to supply oil to Japan, the FRG, France, Italy and other NATO allies of the United States, whose economies depend totally on oil exported from the Gulf. It is said in Washington that the United States is without solace because of its commitment to secure a constant supply of oil from the Gulf for its Western allies. In effect, the United States is resorting to adventurous intrigues in the Gulf and is thus endangering the independence of countries in the region and the export of oil from this area.

The reinforcement of the U.S. military presence on the shores of the Gulf and in bases around it is an indication that President Reagan does not intend to abandon Carter's aggressive policies toward Iran and the other countries of the Gulf. U.S. military preparations against our Islamic Republic are being intensified and have given momentum to the activities of the Savakists, shah-lovers, counterrevolutionaries and even to those of the [word indistinct] liberals, both within and outside Iran. The followers of Bakhtiar and executioner Oveysi, who enjoy the protection of the French Government, are engaged in assembling and organizing counterrevolutionaries. Of course, Ashraf has undertaken to meet their financial needs.

These dark forces are waiting for an opportunity, but the Iranian nation is prepared to defend the fruits of its revolution. All nations of the world appreciate the efforts exerted by the Iranian nation to struggle to safeguard the Islamic Republic and the fruits of its revolution. The Gulf countries know that the U.S. assault on Iran constitutes a strong threat of enslaving all of the nations of the region.